

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

SMITHKLINE BEECHAM PLC,	:	
SB PHARMCO PUERTO RICO INC.,	:	Civil Action Nos.
and SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.,	:	04-0215, 05-0536
	:	(NLH) (JS)
Plaintiffs,	:	
	:	
v.	:	OPINION
	:	
TEVA PHARMACEUTICALS USA, INC.,	:	
ET AL.,	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	
	:	

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HILLMAN, District Judge

I. INTRODUCTION

This matter comes before the Court on the motion of plaintiffs Smithkline Beecham PLC, SB Pharmco Puerto Rico Inc., and Smithkline Beecham Corp. (collectively, "SKB") to strike the May 24, 2007 supplemental declaration of Dr. Lemont Kier filed by defendant Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. ("Teva") in opposition to SKB's motion for summary judgment of nonobviousness. SKB requests that Teva be precluded from relying on any statements in the supplemental declaration in opposition to their motion or at trial.

II. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

The facts underlying this patent infringement suit are complex and will be presented in this Court's Opinion regarding the pending motions for summary judgment. This motion deals with the very narrow issue of whether a supplemental expert report can be submitted and, therefore, we do not recite all the underlying facts in detail here. Rather, we simply state the following limited facts that are pertinent to deciding SKB's motion to strike the supplemental declaration of Dr. Kier.

SKB filed a motion for summary judgment of nonobviousness of claims 42 and 43 of the '953 patent. Teva filed its response, including a 55-page declaration of their expert, Dr. Kier. This Court permitted the parties to submit supplemental briefing on

the recently decided Supreme Court opinion KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc., 127 S.Ct. 1727 (2007). SKB filed a reply brief including supplemental argument on KSR and Teva was permitted to file a sur-reply. Along with its sur-reply, Teva submitted a supplemental declaration of its expert, Dr. Kier. SKB argues that the supplemental declaration contained new arguments that never appeared in Dr. Kier's prior reports and declarations. Particularly, SKB argues that Dr. Kier's supplemental declaration presents new calculations and new Log P values regarding methylene's contribution to lipophilicity that contradict his prior testimony.

III. DISCUSSION

A. Teva's Sur-Reply

A sur-reply is filed with the permission of the Court by the non-moving party in response to the reply. Principles regarding reply briefs also apply to sur-reply briefs. See generally Local Rule 7.1(d). The law is clear that reply briefs should respond to arguments raised in the opposition brief, or explain a position in the initial brief that the respondent refuted. See Danvers Motor Co., Inc. v. Ford Motor Co., No. 02-2197, 2007 WL 419285, at *5 (D. N.J. Jan. 31, 2007); Dana Transport, Inc. V. Ableco Finance, LLC, No. 04-2781, 2000 WL 2000152, at *6 (Aug. 17, 2005); Bayer AG v. Schein Pharmaceutical, Inc., 129 F. Supp.2d 705, 716 (D.N.J. 2001) aff'd 301 F.3d 1306 (3d Cir.

2002); Elizabethtown Water Co. v. Hartford Casualty Ins., 998 F. Supp. 447, 458 (D. N.J. 1998). Reply briefs are not the time to present new argument. See Dana Transport, 2000 WL 2000152, at *6 (striking portion of reply brief that raised arguments on foreign patents for the first time).

Here, because the parties were permitted to provide additional argument to address the recently decided Supreme Court case, Teva was permitted to file a sur-reply to SKB's reply. Applying the principles underlying reply briefs, new arguments cannot be raised by the non-movant in a sur-reply because the moving party does not have an opportunity to respond to newly minted arguments raised in a sur-reply. Cf. Dana Transport, 2000 WL 2000152, at *6 (ordinarily the non-moving party is not able to respond to newly minted arguments in the movant's reply brief) (citing Bayer, 129 F. Supp.2d at 716).

According to SKB, the argument presented for the first time by Teva in their sur-reply is: "it does not matter whether the remainder portion has one methylene group or two because each methylene group adds only 0.1 log unit to the Log P of the molecule." Pl. Motion to Strike at 4. SKB argues that this new argument contradicts Dr. Kier's prior expert submissions in which he determined that the contribution of a methylene group to the overall Log P of a TZD compound for which there was no experimental value was substantially larger, 0.39 Log P units.

SKB states it also contradicts his deposition testimony in which Dr. Kier agreed that a methylene group contributes approximately 0.5 Log P units.

We find that the amount of contribution that the methylene group has to the overall Log P of a TZD compound is not a new argument presented for the first time by Teva in their sur-reply. SKB was well aware that Log P values are an integral part of Teva's argument. The arguably new evidence that the contribution of the methylene group could add 0.1 rather than 0.39 or 0.5 is not a new argument. Rather, Teva states that it was clarifying Dr. Kier's point that the contribution of a methylene group in a TZD compound varies depending on its location in the molecule. Dr. Kier's position is that the 0.1 calculation relates to the addition of a *non-terminal* methylene group rather than a terminal fragment. Teva states that this clarification was necessary because SKB's expert treated "an internal methylene group as though it were a terminal methyl group and would add 0.5 to the Log P values of the relevant oxybenzene TZD compounds." See Teva's response to Motion to Strike at 2.

Not only is the contribution of a methylene group to the overall Log P of a TZD compound not a new argument, the disagreement over the amount of contribution was directly raised by SKB in its reply brief. SKB's reply brief states, "... Dr. Kier admits that adding or subtracting a methylene group changes

the lipophilicity of the molecule by 0.5 units... ." SKB includes a footnote to this statement that Dr. Kier's declaration states that "[w]hile the lipophilic contribution of an additional carbon atom in the terminal fragment in the ciglitazone may be about 0.5, the contribution of an additional carbon in the non-terminal portion of the molecule will be less than that value." In their reply brief, SKB criticizes Dr. Kier for simply stating that the value may be less than 0.5, and cites to Dr. Kier's deposition in which he states that adding or subtracting a methylene group could affect it by 0.5.

Since SKB raised the precise issue of Dr. Kier's apparent conflicting statements regarding the contribution of a methylene group to the overall Log P of a TZD compound in their reply brief, Dr. Kier's supplemental declaration submitted with Teva's sur-reply is a timely and permissible submission under Fed.R.Civ.P. Rules 56(c) and 56(e) permitting parties to serve opposing affidavits to a motion for summary judgment at any time prior to the hearing. See Fed.R.Civ.P. 56(c) and (e); Safeguard, 2004 WL 2644393, at *3. Dr. Kier's supplemental declaration directly addresses arguments raised by SKB in their reply. It was submitted according to the briefing schedule and in advance of the oral argument. Therefore, Dr. Kier's supplemental declaration is permitted as a opposing affidavit to SKB's motion for summary judgment.

B. Rule 26(a) (2) (B) and Rule 37(c) (1)

In addition to arguing that Teva raises new arguments for the first time in its sur-reply, SKB also argues that the supplemental declaration of Dr. Kier contains new opinions not disclosed in his prior reports or at his deposition in violation of Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(a) (2) (B) and, therefore, the supplemental declaration should be stricken pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 37(c) (1). Rule 26(a) (2) (B) provides the requirements for disclosure of expert testimony, including the submission of a written report containing a complete statement of all opinions to be expressed and the basis and reasons therefor.¹

The cases relied upon by SKB provide that supplemental expert opinion should not be allowed if it untimely supplements

¹ Rule 26(a) (2) (B) states:

Except as otherwise stipulated or directed by the court, this disclosure shall, with respect to a witness who is retained or specially employed to provide expert testimony in the case or whose duties as an employee of the party regularly involve giving expert testimony, be accompanied by a written report prepared and signed by the witness. The report shall contain a complete statement of all opinions to be expressed and the basis and reasons therefor; the data or other information considered by the witness in forming the opinions; any exhibits to be used as a summary of or support for the opinions; the qualifications of the witness, including a list of all publications authored by the witness within the preceding ten years; the compensation to be paid for the study and testimony; and a listing of any other cases in which the witness has testified as an expert at trial or by deposition within the preceding four years.

and directly contradicts the expert's prior testimony, Safeguard, 2004 WL 2644393, at *5; if it was filed in bad faith prejudicing the opposing party and disruptive to an efficient trial, Id.; if it was submitted well after the close of expert discovery, and was filed after all briefing on the motion for summary judgment had been completed and oral argument had been held, M. Eagles Tool Warehouse, Inc. v. Fisher Tooling Co., Inc., No. 97-1568, 2007 WL 979854, at *12 n.12 (D.N.J. Mar. 30, 2007) (finding the "extremely belated" disclosure unfairly prejudicial since the opposing party had no opportunity to review the supplemental submissions, depose the expert about the supplement, or prepare a rebuttal to it); or if prejudice to the defendants justifies exclusion of the supplemental expert report, Paris v. R.P. Scherer Corp., No. 02-1044, 2006 WL 2177253, at *3 (D.N.J. July 31, 2006).

Unlike the cases cited by SKB, the information presented in Dr. Kier's supplemental declaration is not new nor does it directly contradict his prior testimony or submissions. The amount of contribution that the methylene group has to the overall Log P of a TZD compound has been a topic that has been debated and discussed by both experts and explored during deposition. In response to inquiries by SKB in February 2007, Dr. Kier provided that the estimated contribution of a methylene group to the Log P of a TZD compound was 0.39 units. In

deposition, Dr. Kier agreed with the statement that "... depending upon what fragments you use, you could get a different Log P value?" and also agreed that "... adding or subtracting a methylene group could affect it by 0.5." He did not state that contribution would always be 0.5, but rather that it could affect it by 0.5. Those statements appear to support Dr. Kier's theory that the Log P value varies. His latest assessment, that the contribution can be 0.1 is another example. Although the calculation of the Log P as 0.1 is new information, the argument is not new and the new calculation does not directly contradict his previous statement that the contribution of Log P varies. Thus, we find that Dr. Kier's supplemental declaration does not run afoul of Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(a) (2) (B).

Since we find that Teva did not violate Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(a) (2) (B), we do not need to address whether to impose the sanction of striking their expert's supplemental declaration pursuant to Rule 37(c) (1).² Even so, we note that Dr. Kier's

² Rule 37(c) (1) provides in relevant part, "A party that without substantial justification fails to disclose information required by Rule 26(a) or 26(e)(1) ... is not, unless such failure is harmless, permitted to use as evidence at a trial, at a hearing, or on a motion any witness or information not so disclosed." Application of Rule 37 is considered an extreme sanction and is not imposed unless the party: "(1) revealed previously undisclosed evidence when trial was either imminent or in progress; or (2) acted in bad faith, which is more than a mere lack of diligence." In re: Safeguard Scientifics, 2004 WL 2644393, at *2(citing Stein v. Foamex Int'l, Inc. No. 00-2356, 2001 WL 936566 (E.D. Pa. Aug. 15, 2001), citing In re Paoli R.R. Yard PCB Litg., 35 F.3d 717, 791-93 (3d Cir. 1994)); see also

supplemental declaration was submitted during the briefing schedule, in advance of oral argument on the motions, and in advance of trial. SKB, in their motion to strike, attacked the conclusions made by Dr. Kier on the merits suggesting that SKB was not caught off-guard or unable to respond due to the timing of the information.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court denies the motion of plaintiffs Smithkline Beecham PLC, SB Pharmco Puerto Rico Inc., and Smithkline Beecham Corp. (collectively, "SKB") to strike the May 24, 2007 supplemental declaration of Dr. Lemont Kier. Teva is permitted to rely on the supplemental declaration in support of its sur-reply and may rely on statements made in the declaration by Dr. Kier at trial. An Order consistent with this Opinion will be filed.

s/Noel L. Hillman
NOEL L. HILLMAN, U.S.D.J.

At Camden, New Jersey
Date: June 22, 2007

Quinn v. Consolidated Freightways Corporation of Delaware, 283 F.3d 572, 577 (3d Cir. 2002), citing Meyers v. Pennypack Woods Home Ownership Ass'n., 559 F.2d 894, 904-05 (3d Cir. 1977) (applying the Myers factors before imposing Rule 37 sanctions: (1) the prejudice or surprise in fact of the party against whom the excluded witnesses would have testified; (2) the ability of that party to cure the prejudice; (3) the extent to which waiver of the rule against calling unlisted witnesses would disrupt the orderly and efficient trial of the case or other cases in the court; and (4) bad faith or wilfulness in failing to comply with the district court's order).